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(27 July - 2 Aug., 1953)

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1. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: Shanghai (July 31) reported Malenkov's, Molotov's, and Bulganin's Army Day greetings to Mao, Chou, and Chu, respectively. Peking said in numeral code (July 30) that Moscow papers front-paged the Malenkov-Mao and Molotov-Chou armistice message exchanges.

Peking announced in numeral code (July 27) that the China Youth Delegation chief arrived in Bucharest, accompanied by the Soviet Delegation chief. Peking said in numeral code (July 31) that 450,000 visitors had seen the China Exhibition in Moscow, and added (Aug. 1) that youth delegations from the USSR and the People's Democracies had completed their tour of China.

2. (1c) SOVIET SUPERIORITY: Ningpo (July 31) reported the Chinese Communist Party greetings to the Soviet Communist Party on the latter's 50th anniversary. Mukden (Aug. 2) quoted a PRAVDA article on the progress of world Communism, and mentioned the world-wide Communist strength of 24 million members.

Peking in numeral code (July 30) quoted from a JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial on the Soviet Communist Party, whose leadership in world affairs had doomed capitalism and launched a new era. Even Stalin's death did not weaken the Party, in view of its ability to purge opportunists and renegades. The Chinese Communist Party, it is emphasized, is organized on the pattern of the Soviet Party.

Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 1) that 566 Chinese students, who attended Peking's Russian Institute for a year, soon would leave for study in the USSR. Examinations were scheduled from Aug. 1 to 4 to select next year's students for the USSR.

3. (1c) SOVIET PEACE OFFENSIVE: According to Peking in numeral code (July 29) Chen Shu-tung told a Peking armistice rally that China achieved victory in Korea "through the assistance of the camp of peace, democracy, and Socialism, led by the USSR." If anyone dared wreck the armistice, China would continue to assist the Koreans in achieving a "peaceful solution" of the Korean problem. Tihua (July 30) quoted armistice rally speakers who attacked American warmongering and demanded vigilance against Rhee's threats to sabotage the peace.

According to Peking in numeral code (July 29), Tu Ping, political chief of the Chinese People's Volunteers, asserted that China, Korea, and the USSR always wanted a peaceful solution, but the Americans refused and carried the war to China's borders. Only after they were driven back did they agree to negotiate and accept Communist POW proposals. U.S. efforts to arouse anti-Soviet feeling he declared, are invalidated by PRAVDA, which states clearly that a peaceful Korean settlement would be a step toward the peaceful solution of other international issues.

Peking in numeral code (July 29) quoted Korean Charge d'Affaires So Chol as saying that North Korea won "with the sincere spiritual and material support of the peace-loving people of the world led by the USSR and China." He also warned against Rhee plots. Peking reported in numeral code (Aug. 1) that the Albanian armistice greetings to China declared that "peace-loving people of the world, led by the USSR," would attempt to "consolidate the victory." A Rumanian message called the armistice a "victory for the invincible peace and democracy front led by the USSR."

Shanghai reported (Aug. 1) that the USSR had protested the American shooting down of a Soviet airliner over Northeast China. Peking stated in numeral code (Aug. 2) that Chou En-lai also had protested.

4. (2a) KOREAN WAR COSTS: Peking in numeral code (July 27) summarized the accomplishments of the Resist America-Aid Korea movement, which began when "China was forced to defend herself by sending the Chinese People's Volunteers to fight alongside the Korean people's forces. The RAAK movement "educated 80 percent of the Chinese people in patriotism and internationalism," clearing away the reactionary thinking that caused "America worship," "fear of America," and "catering to America."

During the RAAK drives, Shanghai alone contributed 566 planes. In 1951 China shipped 212 carloads of food and 150,000 pairs of shoes to Korea. In the past year the Chinese People's Volunteers donated 9,300,000 catties of food, while comfort teams distributed 6,000 tons of supplies. Medical teams were sent to "combat American bacteriological warfare." Now, rehabilitation aid to Korea must continue.

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Peking stated in numeral code (July 31) that peasants contributed to the war through "patriotic days" and "preferential service days." Northeast peasants sent out 660,000 rear echelon laborers and contributed 3,000,000 catties of pork, while Szechwan initiated a "shoe per person" drive for the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army. Peking in numeral code (July 31) placed the number of Northeast Chinese civilians working in Korea at 715,000.

Peking announced in numeral code (July 28) that Government inspection brought great improvement in the land cultivation program for army men's dependents. Peking said (July 31) that Shantung had organized comfort teams to call on army men.

Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 1) that RAAK units comforted CPV and PLA servicemen on Army Day, while Shanghai, Tientsin, and Inner Mongolia successfully implemented preferential treatment. Peking announced (Aug. 2) that Shanghai had opened a penicillin production plant.

Foochow announced (July 31) that the Fukien RAAK unit had a special Army Day program for servicemen's dependents; Kunming reported (July 31) that local units carried out preferential treatment; and Ningpo said (Aug. 1) that comfort teams had carried gifts to army dependents.

5. (2b) CONTINUING MILITARY BURDEN: Peking in numeral code (Aug. 1) quoted Chu Te on Army Day as saying that the threat of imperialist aggression made essential the "creation of huge economic power and a large defense force." The People's Liberation Army must continue its growth "with the Soviet armed forces as a model," and China also must have "a large air force and navy." Education in Communism had given the PLA a new political outlook, and "national defenses must be consolidated to achieve Socialism in China and eliminate imperialism in the world."

Chungking (July 29) quoted the PEOPLE'S FIGHTER as saying that Southwest PLA units, in the nation's "first line of defense," were burdened with complicated responsibilities, "such as building roads." The Army must bolster Party leadership, study Marxism-Leninism and the theories of Mao Tse-tung, and "learn the progressive military knowledge of the Soviet Union."

Chungking asserted (July 30) that China must have a strong, modern mechanized army. With the War of Liberation against the Chiang forces ended, the remaining enemies were the imperialist aggressors led by the Americans, who despite their politically reactionary organization have modern equipment and fighting power far superior to those of Chiang's forces.

6. (3a) STRENGTHENING PARTY CONTROL: Peking in numeral code (July 27) announced publication of the new Tsinan workers' (paper) and added (July 28) that 7,000 cadres had been assigned to election work. Peking said (Aug. 2) that the "people's supervisory correspondents" were expected to inform on all lawbreaking, dereliction of duty "and other acts detrimental to the State," with the reports to be made "through regular channels."

Ningpo asserted (July 31) that Yu Hua textile mills cadres were educating slow workers and those "who refused to work." Shanghai said (July 30) that cadres at the No. 1 State dyeing and printing works had improved labor discipline through ideological education of the workers.

Tihua announced (July 30) that local trading must be done through cooperatives and similar organizations, with the "services of local Party and administrative organizations" to be utilized in the letting of contracts. Trade standards must be fixed to "meet the specifications required for export."

7. (3a) BASIC CONSTRUCTION: Peking said in numeral code (July 31) that a central directive had ordered technical school students to do practice work in factories and mines. Shanghai announced (July 30) that local industrial schools would be reorganized, with special classes for 991 workers. Shanghai said (Aug. 1) that the Chiaotung and East China textile institutes had given graduates a "study program, inducing ready acceptance of construction assignments by those reluctant to give up city life and face hardships."

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8. (3b) CONTROL OF RELIGION: Shanghai asserted (July 30) that the struggle against the reactionary religious groups had successfully induced large numbers of adherents to withdraw from membership and prevail upon relatives and friends to do likewise. The exhibit on activities of reactionary religious sects closed on July 30, after being visited by 1,236,000 persons.

9. (3e) AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS: Shanghai said (July 31) that the PLA had successfully operated the Wui State Farm, Shantung, and the (Huai farm), Kiangsu, harvesting wheat and cotton.

Peking reported in numeral code (Aug. 1) that the Ministry of Agriculture had warned cadres to assume a more positive leadership, as fields were weed-covered and insect plagues rampant. Concrete measures were ordered to overcome the "five excesses" and solve peasants' problems.

10. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: According to Peking in numeral code (Aug. 1) the Dalai Lama, on Chinese Army Day, promised to follow the leadership of the PLA, and the Panchen Lama hailed the PLA as the defender of minorities. Tibetan official Kaloon Ngabour Rigme called for the strengthening of Tibet against the imperialist conspiracy, while Tsejenchuoma, the Lama's sister, called the armistice a "great victory for peace."

Tihua reported (July 31) that the chairman of the Sinkiang Moslem Association sent armistice greetings to the RAAK organization, while Sinkiang RAAK Chairman Saifuddin Azizi called upon local nationalities to join all the Chinese people in keeping the borders secure. Peking said in numeral code (Aug. 1) that Northwest minorities furnished 24,000 troops to the Chinese People's Volunteers, including 7,000 ~~from~~ Eastern Sinkiang, as well as material contributions including 60,000 sheep and 400,000 catties of food.

Peking said in numeral code (Aug. 1) that Koreans of the Yenpien Autonomous Area had aided the RAAK movement by volunteering for war service as interpreters.

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